THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Some of the Senators in Favor of Standing by Their Tariff Bill.

HILL STILL FOR FREE RAW MATERIALS

He Makes a Speech in Which He Partially. Endorses Cleveland Mot on to Recede from Differential Duty on Sugar.

ted by the Senate consideration of disagreed conference report on the

ying these words he took his ad no further part in the day's , except in a slight contro-Mr. Hill. SMITH OPENS THE DEBATE.

Smith (Dem., N. J.) made a nearly an hour's duration,

struction of facts.

Struction is the two houses.

"When the time came for the Democratic party to fund its pidges and reform the tariff, the House of Representatives contained a Democratic majority of St. This fortunate condition alone made easy the task of securing the adoption of any party measure, regardless of the local and State interests involved. But even this advantage in securing party jegislation was hardly greater than that afforded by the adoption of rules which enabled the majority to close delate arbitrarily and prevent obstruction or delay of any kind. Under these circumstances, no difficulty was experienced in passing a tariff bill, despite the fact that its provisions were so offensive to some that the party lines were broken and no less than seventeen Democratis voted against the bill. Still the party was so large and the rules so well adapted to a certainty that the deficiency was hardly noticed. I submit, therefore, Mr. President, whatever may have been the quality of the statesmanship and management which characterized the conduct of the original bill in the House, surely the highest order of ability was not absolutely essential to "that free and untrammelled action" on the part of the House conferees, to which they seem to attach so much importance.

"How different was the Shantion in the Senate! Here the Democratic majority was inree. The defection of only two would turn the Democratic majority into a Democratic minority. Practically easy vote was needed to enact party legislation. Indeed, as a matter of fact, mere mas never been a time when forty-three senators would bind themselves to abide by the decree of a Democratic cancer. I apprehend, Mr. President, without designing the slightest reflection upon his capacity as a party leader, that the circums in the senators with seventeen Democratic senators with seventeen Democratic senators with seventeen Democratic senators with seventeen Democratic senators and that, in consequence of their demands a majority of Democratic senators were co rained to make concessions. That is at But, sir, it must not be forgotten the minority were not only speaking vast majoriy of the people numeric-but caring for and protecting ninety-one-hundredths of the industries have made this nation what it is y. They had a right to speak, and were heard."

THE INCOME TAX.

The incometal.

In conclusion Mr. Smith said:

"So far as I am concerned, and I think I speak also for several of my colleagues, there has not been and will not be the slightest change in my position. I accepted the income tax in its modified form from a sense of duty to my party, but I do so with the greatest reluctance and with the distinct declaration regarding other portions of the measure, that I would not vote for any bill or any amendment that would make it impossible for a single industry to continue or resume operations. I believe, sir, that the Committee on Finance will bear me out in the assertion, that I have done everything in my power to aid them in their work. It is true that I have urged the necessity of care and moderation in revising the schedules which directly concern the industries of my State, but I believe they will concide a disposition on my part to be fair and reasonable, and I know that I have demanded far greater concessions from my constituents than I have sought from the Finance Committee."

"Mr. President, it has been charged

tude of our colleagues in the House that either they do not believe we meant what we said or they are willing to defeat tariff Igislation. If the former, they have only to say that they have mistaken their men. If the latter, they must answer to the people for the defeat of a bill which should, and I believe would satisfy all reasonable expectations."

MR. HILL'S MOTION AND REECH.

Mr. Smith was followed by Mr. Hill, who prefaced a long speech with a motion that the Senate recede from its amendments placing coal and from ore on the dutlable list. Mr. Hill's opening works were: "Theory as well as condition now confronts us." He paused, and a laugh confronts us." He paused, and a laugh comments the related when it had.

"In my judgment the House can not now in the House can not now many factors."

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"In my judgment the House can not now MR. HILL'S MOTION AND SPEECH.

Mr. Smith was followed by Mr. Hill, who prefaced a long speech with a motion that the Senate recede from its amendments placing coal and from ore on the datable list. Mr. Hill's opening words were: "Theory as well as condition now confronts us. He paused, and a laughton around the galleries. When it had been stilled by the gayel, Mr. Hill proceeded: "The theory of the Democratic party is that in the cuactment of tariff legislation free raw materials should always be an essential and conspicuous element.

ENDORSES CLEVELAND'S UTTERANCES.

"But no matter what idea it may be claimed was intended to be conveyed in his letter of acceptance in mitigation or modification of the piatform, there can be no doubt as to the President's position at this time upon this essential principle of free raw materials. Let me read from that remarkable letter of the President's, which was yesterday submitted to the House of Representatives. It expresses better than I can hope to do the true, sound, and logical position of the Democratic party upon this question.

Mr. Hill here quoted from the President's letter that part which says:

"One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principles so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platforms and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importations of raw materials.

faith."
Mr. Hill then proceeded:
"Mr. President, I approve every word
that I have here quoted. It is an hones
and manly statement of the true attitude which the party should assume it

and many statement of the property of the party should assume in this crisis.

"I am not required to defend the propriety or wisdom of the promulgation of this letter at this peculiar time. It may have been indiscret; it may operate as a fire brand to spread ine flames of discord already kindled among party friends, honestly differing, as I am disposed to concede, upon questions of public and party policy. It may wide the breach already existing in the Senate, and in that view it may be regarded as unfortunate and ill-advised. It was a time for diplomacy, statesmanship, and concillation rather than recrimination, denunciation, and arraignment, but aside from the question of its mere expediency I am here to defend the President's letter in so far as it demands that the party shall not be led astray into the violation of Democratic pledges and purposes.

THE PRESIDENT IS RIGHT.

"Upon the question of free raw materials the President is right and you know it. You cannot answer his arguments. You cannot answer his arguments. You cannot satisfactorily dispute his propositions. You cannt doubt his sincerity and patriotism. You must yield in the end to his views. You cannot stand up against the sentiment of the great bemocratic masses of the country, which will rally around the President in his contest with you upon this particular branch of the subject.

"The time to yield is now, before there is further humiliation, embarrassment, and discord."

Having disposed of the theory, Mr. Hill proceeded to discuss the condition which new confronts the party. He held that the President is right—there is no middle ground. He then proceeded:

"If the President is right—there is no middle ground. He then proceeded:

"If the President in his wisdom had seen fit, while the debate was progressing in the Senate, to have added my efforts to secure adhesion to this principle, by expressing his views in favor thereof in some proper and legitimate way, I should have been gratified and it unquestionably would have been of practical benefit to the cause. I rejoice that he has expressed them even now, although I am not required to defend the manner and form of the presentation, even if they required defence, which I do not assume.

THE SUGAR TARDF.

manner and form of the presentation, even if they required defence, which I do not assume.

THE SUGAR TABILY.

"I respectfully differ from the President in his assumption that a tax on sugar is necessary at this time, conceding for the purpose of argument that an income tax is to be retained. Clearly both are not needed for any legitimate purpose of the Treasury. The fact has been demonstrated over and over again during this debate. The President speaks of the Themcratic people and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar. He asserts that in the taxation of sugar, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle.

"I am not now controverting that idea, but desire only to suggest that if it was desirable that sugar should be taxed 'as a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation,' as he new says, it seams strange that the Fresident did not in his last annual message make some intimation, suggestion, or recommendation to that effect. He endorsed the Wilson bill explicitly, although it provided substantially for free raw sugar. He permitted the House to pass that mensure without a word of protest, suggestion, or advice that there should be a tax on surar, which has come to be largely regarded as one of the necessaries of life.

Secretary Carisie, the trusted financial

litical associates.

A TARIFF REFORMER BEFORE CLEVELAND.

"What a mockery it is to talk of a full and free conference, when one conference has in his pocket at the time he goes into the conference, the views, if not the instructions of the President of the United States as to what should be done.

"I was a tariff reformer before the President commenced his phenomenal career, and to be told now that we are false to the great principles of the party is beyond the limit of human endurance. The traveler who toils up his course along the mountain side knows that he cannot reach the summit in a single hour or day. He is confronted by some marble cliff, some icy glacier. He must, by strategy, make his way around it. But, if animated by the certainty that he must succeed at last, he will eventually stand upon the highest peak and then look back upon the toils and dangers and reminiscences of the past, I hope that the time will come when the full fruition of my hopes in relation to tariff reform shall be witnessed, but until I can set as can be enacted by the Congress of the Luited States, and I shall not receive my instructions from any other source in regard to my duties as a conferce than from this Senate. No President, no Admisistration has the right to dictate to me in the performance of what I consider my duty to the people of Missouri and of the United States. This bill as it passed the Senate will become a law, or the McKinley act will remain on the statute books. I wish it were otherwise. Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. Vest if he wanted it understood that the Senate Democratic conferees were not aware of the President's letter of the 2d of July until yesterday, the 19th.

Mr. Vest's reply was: I speak only for myself. I never heard of that letter until It was read yesterday in the House of Representatives. I had no more knowledge of its existence than I have of what is passing now in Asia Minor or Africa."

A motion was made by Mr. Vilas (Dem.,

MR. VILAS MOVES TO RECEDE.

A TABIFF REFORMER BEFORE CLEVELAND.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY JULY 21 1894.

and by the two Louisiana senators—Caffery and Blanchard—against it. The vote was not taken on any of the propositions.

In the course of the debate Mr. Caffery (La.) said that if it came to a question between his party and his State he would stand by his State, and that if the promise of the Finance Committee was not coupled with the business it would not receive his support or sanction. Mr. Blanchard (La.) inclinated, without stating it in so many words, that if the Vilas motion was carried the votes of the two Louisiana senators would not be for the bill.

ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

EXPLOSION IN A FORT.

TWO PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED AND MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

ATTRIN of Dry Powder Conducted the Fire to a Store of Four Hundred Pounds.

Sergeant Chinn Fatally Burt.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 20.—An explo-

At 5:29 o'clock Mr. Cockrell moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be till Monday at noon.
"Is there any special reason?" Mr. Hill

evening session was productive of usiness whatever, and after three-ers of an hour the House adjourned.

The Washington correspondent of the Saltimore American, writing about Mr. Teveland's letter to Mr. Wilson on the

SOME OPINIONS. solds of the chamber.

Solds of the chamber.

Solds of the chamber.

Senator Brice sald: "I think it remarkable that the chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means should have had such a letter read. It is, of course, unparliamentary here for us to discuss a proceeding in the other house, but some wicked Republican may bring it up in a way to force us to do so. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, it is the administration schedule, and if the administration does not want it, we may take the House bill on the sugar question. It is the rabric of the bill as a whole that we are concerned with."

Senator Murphy said: "I do not care to criticise the President. We will answer the President with our votes."

Republicans were far more willing than Democratic senators to express opinions on the subject. Their estimate of the letter, with exceptions, was fairly summarized in the words of Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, who said: "It is the greatest mistake ever made by a President of the United States, and ought to be resented."

Senator villas said that the position of the President was in line with his policy for tariff reform. "Why should he not," asked the Wisconsin senator, "express his views? He was elected on the Issue, and his administration is committed to it."

Senator Mills said: that the position of the Insurance and iron ores. If I had my way, all ores would be on the free list. If the bill must be defeated, let those who advance the extreme ideas expressed in the Senate bill bear the responsibility."

A Clause of the Anti-Anarchist Bill Passed,
PARIS, July 29.—In the Chamber of
Deputies to-day discussion of the antiAnarchist bill was resumed. Forty-seven
amendments to the bill were successively
rejected, after brief debates.
The first clause of the bill was eventually passed by a vote of 27 to 26. This
clause provides that persons charged with
inciting to anarchistic crimes may be
tried before a bench of judges, without
a jury.

Mr. Breekingidge Confirmed.

MASPINGTON, July 20.—The Senate has confirmed the fellowing rominations. Clitton & Breckirridge, of Arkansas, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plentscientiary of the United States to Russia, W. F. Parr, to be pestmaster at Anderson S. C.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., July 20.—Wash Adkins, who murdered like Raifor, was hanged shortly after noon to-day at Fayetteville. Charles Eays, one of his accomplices, had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment yesterday evening.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The gold shin-ments of this week, \$1,500,000 being taken to-day, has reduced the treasury gold to \$1,000,000, the lowest point reached since the gold reserve was established.

gion of 400 pounds of locse powder at Fort Pulaski at 9 o'clock this morning

Political Circus, CHAULESTON, S. C., July 29.—The fea-tures of to-day's campaign meeting at

Lexington two years ago had Tilman as its idel, and Caughman as second only to Ren Tilman. To-day one of these two political demagogues was systematically howied down. He was not allowed to after a single sentence. He was denied the privilege which two years ago he said Governor Tilman had secured for the ploughboys. There was not a shadow of a pessibility for him to make any kind of a speech. During Butler's speech the following occurred: "We want Tilman for President," from the crowd.

Butler (upon reflection)—You can make him President, and send me back to the Senate. (Applause and laughter).

Mr. Scay: Do you think we ought to expect any relief from the Democratic party, and who is your man for President?

Senator Butler: I think the best man

nishes Ground for Hope.

morrow will say: The disappearance of the great railway

The disappearance of the great railway strike of 1894, the revival of regular freight schedules, and the customary movement of produce and merchandize by water and rail have done much to restore something like the preceding volume of trade. The most encouraging statement is merely that general business is only approaching the usual mid-summer proportions. The return to work of potters at Trenton and Wheeling employes of Pullman, tube makers at McKeesport, a further return of coke operators in the Connelisville district, and of coal miners in western and southern States, together with all recently striking railway employes, will furnish more industrial employment within a fortnight than at any previous date since April 1st. In large centres there is a feeling among jobbers and other sale houses towards a revival

in trade as soon as tariff legislation shall have been definitely settled. Dealers West, Northwest, and Southwest at larger distribution centres announce that country merchants are running with very small stocks—that they continue to buy only for actual wants in sight.

The effects of the recent widespread disturbance in transportation and industrial circles are now making themselves felt in bank clearances returns, the agreement of the season of the preceding week of about 3 per cent. and as compared with the third week in July, 1835, of its per cent.

Southern cities which have felt the effects of the railway blockade report that shipments are now regular, crop prospects favorable and the feeling in jobbling circles one of improvement. Aside from this, no change is reported from Membrits of the season this, no change is reported from Memphis, Nashville, Charleston, Savannah and Birmingham Atlanta advises that full trade is open and manufacturers are busy; Chattaneoga that the demand is good, while at Augusta the demand is more active. The crop outlook is less favorable, owing to recent excessive rains. The fruit trade at New Orleans is good slice railroad traffic has been resumed, and there is more demand off building materials. Favorable crop reports throughout Louisiana have stimulated a better feeling. Galveston jobbers report more orders in all lines, particularly dry goods and notions.

district was held at this place yesterday to elect delegates to the county convention to be held at Farmythe on the 28th instant, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county conventions to be held at Farmythe on the 28th instant, for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention to hominate a sindidate for Conscress, to be held at at inteville, July filst. Ned Rowiett, and it and out Langston man, was sent one of the delegates. Undoubtedly the tro orator still has a strong hold on race, and will receive the support of negroes if he enters the race. The Populist leaders of this section are resent remaining quiet, not knowing steps to take until the Republicans.

J. Colin Stokes, at present member to those of Delegates from the Tonth Virginia district, as publishes in The Times of to-day, was read with much interest by those interested in the political situation in the Oid Dominion, and his graceful, manly and patriotic sentiments were the subject of much favorable comment.

Messra, C. A. Hunt, Jr., and L. B. Wheeler, of Lexington, N. C.; L. F. Lucardo, Lynchburg, Va.; M. T. Smith and family, Richmond; R. T. Steadman, Winston, and H. H. Kydee, North Carolina, are registered at the Metropolitan.

H. L. W.

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RASTERN SHORE POTATO CROP.

Largest This Season Known for Many
Years—Cape Charles Matters.

CAPE CHARLES, VA. July 20.—The white potato crop on the Eastern shore has been the largest this year in the history of our oldest citizens, surpassing the records of all previous years by far, although the prices have not been quite so good as last year through the entire season. The shipments this year from Cape Charles alone are about 15,000 barrels.

The directors of the Atlante and North Carolina ralitoad have declared another dividend of 2 per cent.
Cicero Dawson, of Craven county, was day before yesterday drowned in Neuseriver while floating logs. His body has been recovered. He was seventeen years old, and a young man of promise.
President Winston, of the university, mentary to the students attending the summer school.
Senator William M. Stewart has been invited by the Populists to attend their State convention here and address the public on the night of August 1st.

acreage this year is much larger than last year.

At a recent meeting of our town council it was decided to issue \$1,000 in bonds for the purpose of erecting a public school building in our city, the plans of which are about completed, and the trustees expect to have the building ready for occupancy by the commencement of the next scholastic year. This, with the money the school trustees have in hand, will put up a good large building, which we have long needed.

Stallworth, of the Conecup Guards, while on duty at 1 A. M. as a sentinel, was on duty at I A. M. as a sentinel, was attacked by eight men, who stoned him, dislocating one imager and almost breaking his right shoulder. He fired twice at them, and the entire camp turned out. One man was captured and held after a court of inquiry by Major General Whiting. One man is known to have been shot, but succeeded in getting away. Active search is being made for this man. The camp is within two blocks of the Union depot, almost in the heart of the city.

At the mines near Pratt City, where the second regiment is on duty, shots were fired at sentinels all during the night; three men were captured. With these exceptions everything is quiet. It is generally conceeded that if the troops are removed bostilities will be again resumed, and with more disastrous results.

the E.T. V. & G. Railway.

MACON, July 20.-A head-end collision MACON, July 20.—A head-end collision between a northbound passenger train and a southbound freight occurred this morning between 4 and 5 o'clock at Dames Ferry, sleven miles above Macon, on the East Tennessee. Virginia and Georgia railway, in which fireman Pat. Rosers, of the freight train, was instantly killed, and Fireman Doyle, of the passenger train, so badly injured that he died this evening in Macon, where he was brought for medical attention. No one else was injured, and only slight damage done to the engines and cars.

Dames Ferry was the meeting point for the trains and both were on time for the trains and both were on time but the air brakes on the passenger train failed to work, and the train dashed around a sharp curve into the freight, which had just started into the siding. Both engineers jumped, but the firemen were horribly mangled between the engines and tenders.

KINGSTON, July 20.—The Vigilant and Britannia met again to-day over the course of the Kingston Yacht Club. The weather was cloudy, and a slight souther ity wind blowing. The start was made at 10.30. The Britannia crossed the line at 10.30. The Britannia crossed the line at 10.32.15, and the Vigilant 25 seconds later. The light wind suited the Britannia and she increased her lead, The Britannia rounded Kish lightship at 157.10, and the Vigilant 2.05. The Britannia crossed the finishing line less than two minutes ahead of the Vigilant after a most exciting race from start to finish. The times of the yachts at the finish were: Britannia 5 hours 7 minutes and 40 seconds. Vigilant, 5 hours 9 minutes and 40 seconds. The Britannia, therefore, won by 1 minute and 57 seconds, without counting her estimated time allowance of 1 minute and 19 seconds.

THE TARIFF SITUATION.

WILL CONGRESS ADJOURN WITHOUT PASSING A BILL,

The Status of Affairs Explained Senator Hal Flood's Withdrawal from the

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, !

Washington, July 20, 1894. The Democratic statesmen have labored hard. Tariff reform has been emblazoned upon the sultry noctural heavens as they

WILL CONGRESS ADJOURN?
The question seems to be, will the Congress adjourn without a turiff bill, or will it remain indennitely in session, or at least until after the elections? The first is the losical procedure, the second the politic one, that is from all that can be learned to-day.

The graceful withdrawal of State Senator H. D. Flood from the race for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Tenth Virginia district, as published in The Times of to-day, was read with

Mrs. Mary Mason, widow of the late Rev. J. P. Mason, who died a few days ago at her home, in Chapel Hill, loft Sig. 50 to the University, in memory of her two daughters, who died a few years ago in the bloom of womanhood. The directors of the Affantic and North Carolina railroad have declared another

Upon Southern Women.
ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 20.—Special.—

Colonel Lawrence Allen, of the Sixtyfourth North Carolina Regiment in the
late war, attempted suicide in Jail here
this morning by cutting the veins of his
right arm. He had been Jailed for checkraising in Graham county, where he recently taught school. Drink brought on
his troubles. He will recover. Colonel
Lawrence killed a man named Dill in a
duel in Arizona in 1885, for reflections on
southern women indulged in at the dinner
table of a hotel.

The Troops Must Withdraw,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—After
consultation with the Secretary of Warand the Attorney-General, the President
has decided that the local authorities of
Chicago are capable of preserving order
there, and the decision to withdraw Federal troops will not be resclinded. This
action is in response to the request of
bankers and other influential citizens that
the United States troops be retained in
the city. A sufficient force will contine to
be maintained at Fort Sheridan to meet
any possible emergency.

To Lynch a White Fiend.

To Lynch a White Fiend.

PENSACOLA, FLA., July 20.—News has reached this city of the assaulting of Miss Hertzog by a white man named John Rollings. Rollings has not yet been captured. The poople are terribly aroused, and have armed themselves and are scouring the woods in every direction for the fugitive. He will never reach fall alive if captured. The lady is thought to be seriously injured.

Lynched for the Usual Cr.ms.

WOODVILLE, TEX., July 20.—A mob of thirty armed men has overpowered the jailer here and broken down the jail doors. The mob went to the cell where William Griffin was confined, took him out. Proceeding to the Southern Facilie water tank they hanged and shot him. One of the shots were fired into his body and nearly cut his arm off. About a week ago Griffin assaulted a little girl.

Negroes Lynch a Negro.

Negroes Lynch a Negro.

JACKSONVILLE FLA., July 20.—A special from Kissimmee, Fla., says: At 2:20 o clock this morning Ed Lundy, the negro who murdered his wife Wednesday, was taken from jail by a mob and lynched. The mob which put Lundy to death was composed entirely of negroes. While people knew nothing of the tragedy until this morning.

A Murderer Hanged.

TRENTON, N. J. July 20.—Joseph Walt-witz, who killed Keeper Jones B. Lippin-cott, March 2d last, at the State prison, was hanged at 10:52 this morning.

PARIS, July 20.—Placards have been posted in various parts of the city, predicting a series of bomb explosions and other acts of retailation in revenge for the execution of Anarchists Vaillant, Henry and others.

Telegraphic Brevities, Willmore, a small town in Jessamine county, Ky., was bady damaged by a cyclone Thursday afternoon. At least a dezen persons were injured, one fatally.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—For Virginia: Thunder storms; cooler in the interior; westerly winds.
For North Carolina: Showers; cooler in central portion; westerly winds.